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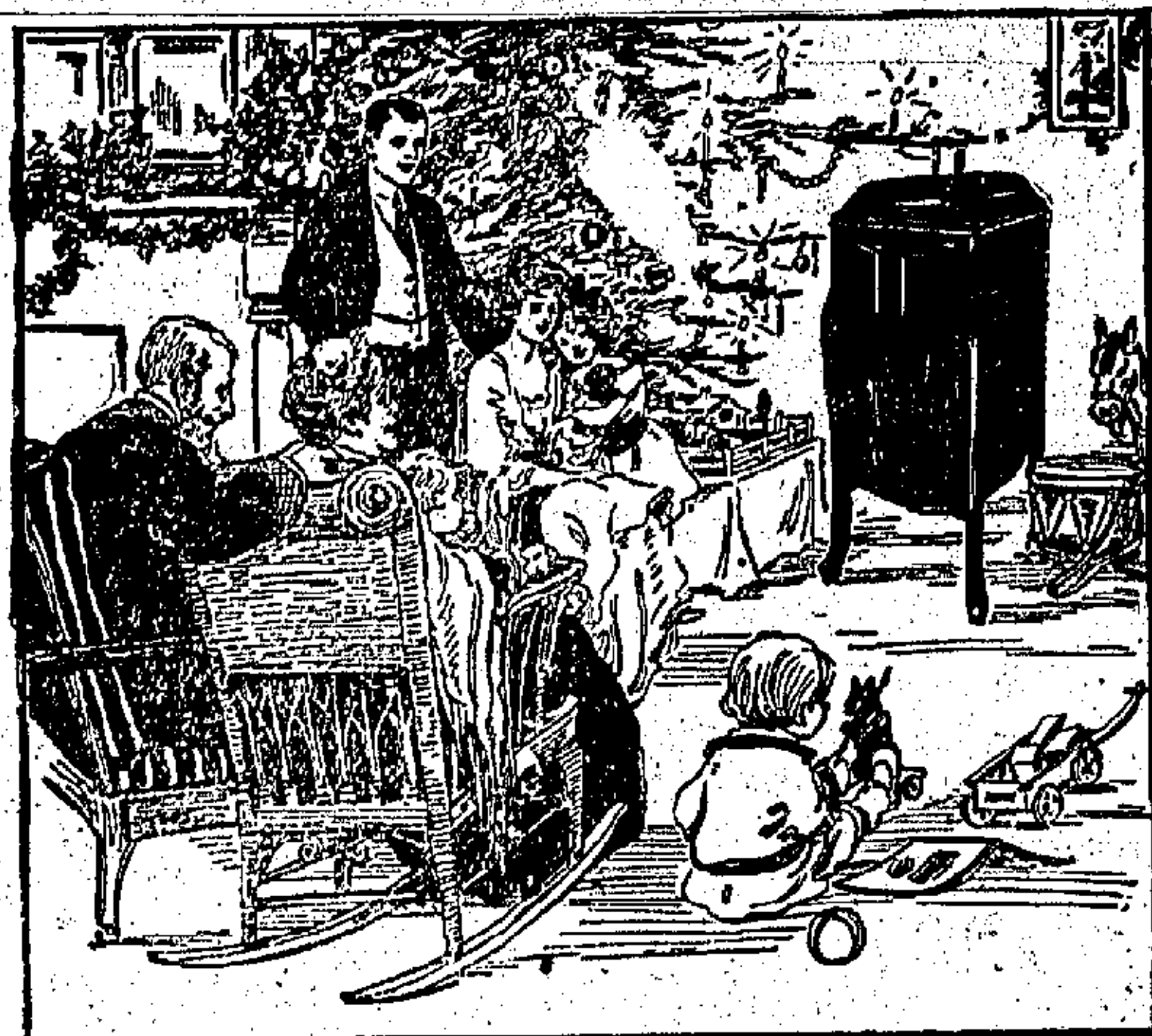
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WHAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE SAY.

A CHANGED WAR SPIRIT.

[BY A DANISH TRAVELLER.]

I was in Berlin when the war broke out and have twice visited Germany since. Each time I see a change in the spirit of the people.

At first the enthusiasm was boundless. In all Germany one could not find a German who was not only confident of victory but of a walk-over. This feeling of the people was crystallised in the saying of the Kaiser to his army, "Before the leaves fall from the tree you will be back in your homes again." It was repeated as every street corner, and constant reminiscences of 1870 were rounded off with boasts that "Our Army is now incomparably better and stronger."

The German mood of exaltation lasted, with certain relapses, until last January, when the economic pinch of the war began to be felt. The first wave of disappointment was when the great rush of the German army failed to reach Paris. It was a foregone conclusion with the German people that their troops would enter Paris on September 2nd, the anniversary of Sedan. But the truth of the battle of the Marne was never divulged to them, nor were the great losses on the Yser and at Ypres. Hindenburg's great victory at Tannenberg caused wide rejoicings, but they were damped by the grim stories brought back to Berlin by large gangs of labourers sent by the German Government to dredge the Masurian lakes in order to prevent pestilence when the shallow water dried in the spring. It was impossible to seal the mouths of all these men, who recovered thousands of German soldiers' bodies. The so-called "lakes" are bog and swamp expanses covered with vegetation that simulates solid land, and the pursuing German forces floundered into the same morasses as the retreating Russians. A German soldier who had fought at Tannenberg told me that his comrades perished in heaps.

There was natural exultation over the sea victory off Coronel. The sequel off the Falkland Islands was not so promptly communicated to the German public, and when eventually divulged, it caused great depression. Nothing could longer disguise the truth that Germany's naval power had been swept from the high seas.

NO MARCH TO LONDON.

Despite all the talk of the German Press and military party last spring of a drive through to Calais, it was obvious that the German people had become sceptical, but the national spirit was revived by the great operations on the eastern front. It was, nevertheless, realised that the successes in the east were only accomplished by great withdrawals from the west. In the suburbs of Berlin we were kept awake night after night by the incessant rumble of the heavy troop trains, a stream that lasted three weeks. It is my own calculation that 750,000 men were thus shifted. Since the set-back of Russia, the stream, a much-diminished one, has flowed west again. This compulsory shuttle-cock movement of Germany's dwindling forces has not failed to impress the German public with its significance.

The German people, in fact, now recognise that Germany is no longer capable of attaining the ends she set out for. The idea has entirely died out of reaching London. Nobody now discusses it except a few rabid Chauvinists. A frequent forecast I have heard is that "there will be two winners, Germany and Great Britain." The explanation of this apparent paradox is that Germany will retain the north of France, incorporate Belgium in the German Empire, and make Poland a province of Prussia. A large indemnity is expected from both France and Russia, but nothing is hoped for from Great Britain beyond restoration of the German Colonies and the "freedom of the seas," that great German objective which no German I have met is able to define or explain.

HOPE OF ALLIED COLLAPSE.

Italy is believed to be fighting only for the Trentino, and the German public is amiably inclined to let her have it at Austria's expense. It is common theory that when the death of the Austrian Emperor occurs Austria will become part of the German Customs Union, retaining only her autonomy. It will be noted that the German public allot to their Ally no spoils of the war.

It is my impression, gained in several weeks' recent travel, that the present heartless wish of the majority of the German people is for peace, but not for peace at any price. They are still in the mood of stubbornly enduring rather than forfeit compensation for their efforts and losses. The German nation enters upon another winter campaign with the greatest reluctance—but the cry is still "Hold on," the hope is still that the Allies will collapse before Germany comes to the end of her resources and has shot her last bolt.

The psychology of the modern German has never been tested in defeat. It is my personal belief that should victory turn full tide against him, some there would be a revolution of feeling culminating in revolution. At heart, the nation knows that the war was forced by their military party. The war has not altered the most Socialist people in Europe, nor is forgotten that bitter proverb of the German populace, "Der Mensch fängt beim Leutnant an." ("The human being commences with the lieutenant.")

DWINDLING RATE FOR ENGLAND.

But despite all these expectations, the German people are depressed. Many have admitted to me that, whatever the result of the war, they can never now realise their passionate dream of the destruction of British trade, British sea supremacy, and the British Empire. This unachieved, all other gains will be Dead Sea fruit. And behind the hopes of spoliation of Belgium, France, and Russia looms the spectre of Germany's growing financial troubles and food problem. Grim understanding now awakens that victory can only be achieved if it is

"U" BOATS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PENANG LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

A well known Penang lady who travelled home recently, says in the course of an interesting letter posted at Malta: "The submarine was first sighted about 1.30 p.m. while we were all at table, so we were blissfully ignorant at the time as the captain was in the second saloon and we didn't see him fetched. When we came up on deck I was sitting knitting in my chair when Mr. A. came along and remarked that there was supposed to be a submarine about. I smiled politely but thought the joke was getting somewhat stale and boring. But about two minutes later they began to lower all the boats and the wireless started working like mad. 'We haven't used it all the way, as they keep it for emergencies now, so I knew there must really be something up. I went down to tell Mr. B. who was lying off in her cabin and when we both came up we met the captain, who said there was absolutely no doubt about it then. The submarine was so close that they couldn't be mistaken. Of course we were all rather excited but somehow I still thought of it as being far away out of sight with only a possibility of its catching up on us. I went down below again for a few minutes and then not everyone coming along the alley way. The captain had given orders that we were to bring our lifebelts up on deck and keep them handy. We had been told before that the alarm would be a continuous whistle but I was very thankful that they were able just to tell us quietly. When that heavily whistle went off just for boat-drills before it was really much more agitating than the actual thing yesterday. I have been very unnerving. As it was everyone was absolutely cool and they all behaved splendidly. There are one or two women on board who are really nervous and I think they deserve special commendation as I'm sure they must have made very great efforts at self control. But most of the people were quite calm and collected and I felt sort of surprised at myself for not being more excited. We all brought up our lifebelts and coats and then started going down again one by one fetching various things we thought we might want. Suddenly the B's engine called out, 'There it is,' and we rushed to the rail, and to my utter astonishment there was the thing only a few hundred yards off—it seemed. The captain said afterwards she was about half a mile off. Of course we could only see the waves breaking over the periscope every time she bobbed up. I really thought it was time to put my lifebelt on, for we were all expecting her to come right up any moment and fire. However, she came up every few minutes first on one side and then on the other, just astern of us all the time and then seemed to be losing way. We went down and had tea and by about 5.30 p.m. we seemed to have lost the brute altogether. What seems amazing was that they didn't fire at us. It was first suggested that she was probably waiting for a transport and didn't think us worth powder and shot, but if that had been the case she wouldn't have followed us so closely for four hours or so. The most likely explanation seems that they were obviously trying to get close enough to be under our gun and the time they bobbed up so close they probably thought they were already alongside, but as we were zig tagging all the time they were rather uncertain of our exact position and, as they lost speed by these manoeuvres, and we had managed to put on an extra 3 knots, we gradually got away from her. I expect they did not think we were worth getting at the risk of a shell' for themselves. About 8 o'clock the captain came round and said he thought we had got clear away but we had better sleep lightly and be prepared. We had an answer to our S.O.S. signals almost immediately saying a destroyer was coming to our rescue, but I believe we sent another message to say it wasn't necessary. A gunboat, has just arrived and we stopped for a few minutes while she cruised slowly right round us and signalled 'we have been sent to escort you in.' So we are now feeling very secure and very important.—*Strait Echo*.

RECENT RUBBER DIVIDENDS

The following Rubber Company dividends are announced.
Scottish-Malay 10 per cent (interim)
Oriental 5 per cent (interim)
Harpenden 25 per cent (interim)
Borneo (Perak) 3 per cent (interim)
Narborough 24 per cent (interim)
Sungei Krian 8 per cent (interim).

achieved very quickly. It is admitted that the war has become a contest of men, money, and material reserves. If no dreamed of indemnities were secured, they could only be extracted in relatively small instalments spread over many years. The retention of territorial gains cannot save the bankruptcy of Germany's national finances—they were shaky enough even before the war. And it is sorrowfully admitted that nothing can atone for the decimation of German manhood.

One change is notable. The almost insane hatred of England has worked itself out. Italy's so-called "treachery" acted as a lightning conductor for some of that electrical fury. The German women were once even more vindictive against British prisoners than the German men. In a wayward car at Cologne I saw a British civilian under escort for an internment camp, under a bar of chocolate to a child. The mother was grossly incensed, and shouted that she would not have her child "polluted" by an offering from an "accursed Englishman." Intelligent Germans now grudgingly admit that the war was not forced by Great Britain and that she only entered upon it with reluctance. One of my German friends, indeed, remarked that the German inspired Press gives itself away continually by reiterating Great Britain's guilt in one column and sneering at her unpreparedness and slow awakening in another column. "That," he said, "is difficult to reconcile with a plot."—*Daily Mail*.

WAR NEWS.

DUTCH FIGHTERS FOR THE UNION.

Recruiting for the campaign in German East Africa, is resulting in a steady stream of men coming in from all parts of the Union to the central camp at the Putschestroom. A gratifying feature of the campaign is the number of young Dutchmen who are enlisting, notably in the Putschestroom area.

A FRENCH MOTHER'S EXAMPLES.

The *Journal des Debats* relates the following touching incident which took place in a Paris district post-office. A white-haired woman dressed in black, to whom we spoke of victory, replied:—"My four sons went away on the second day of the war; three are dead, and the fourth is a prisoner on the other side of the Rhine. In spite of my great grief, sir, being no longer able to give my country either husband or sons, I feel I must bring her my small savings."

NEW ZEALAND'S DETERMINATION.

Australia's offer of an additional fifty thousand men raises the question whether New Zealand should augment her promised quota.

The *Wellington Post* says:—"The war, however long it lasts, must be pressed till victory is absolutely assured, and we must do our best and utmost. Seeing, however, that ample food supplies are essential to success, it is unwise to carry the drainage of men to the extent of endangering the production of the Dominion. We must set our faces like flint against all attempts to end the war before the enemy is completely overthrown."

SUPPLYING SEA RAIDERS.

Evidence given in the Hamburg-American trial by Government witnesses has unquestionably succeeded in linking Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, with defendants as custodian of \$750,000 sent from Germany to provide relief for German cruisers at sea.

In only one case, apparently, did a supply ship succeed in reaching the German cruisers—that of the *Berwind*, which delivered \$20,000 worth of coal and provisions to such cruisers.

The Government experienced great difficulty in empaneling an unquestionably neutral jury. Many salesmen were excused because their sympathies were either pro-German or pro-Allies. One man, speaking with a marked Teutonic accent, swore that he was positively neutral, and "didn't care a rap, which side in Europe won." He was not asked to serve.

COST OF THE WAR.

The International Banking Supplement of the *Strait Times*—a very useful publication which was re-issued on November 9th, in a permanent form—contains an introduction in which the cost of the war to the chief belligerents is discussed. The conclusion arrived at is that the following are the approximate amounts to the end of September last:—

Great Britain	1,072,000,000
France	823,000,000
Russia	750,000,000
Italy	130,000,000
Total Allies	2,775,000,000
Germany	900,000,000
Austria	550,000,000
Turkey	50,000,000
Total Central Powers	1,500,000,000
Grand total	4,275,000,000

The belligerents are now spending about twice the amount of their normal annual savings, plus the sums they are borrowing from other nations, and the amounts of their own capital they are bringing home from abroad.

IRISHMEN AT THE FRONT.

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH AT A RECRUITING MEETING.

GERMANY IS BEATEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

"As far as the western front is concerned, Germany is beaten," said Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, addressing a recruiting meeting on his return from a visit to the army in France.

"Every day, every hour, she is getting weaker. For every shell she throws at us we throw five. There are no pessimists among our fighting men there. From the Commander-in-Chief down through all the ranks of the army, there is a feeling of absolute confidence as to the results of the war."

Mr. Redmond visited the Belgian lines and saw King Albert. "I told him," said the Irish leader, "that Ireland was determined to stand by the independence of Belgium at any cost. Come weal or woe, Ireland would have no peace that does not bring about the rehabilitation of Belgium."

Mr. Redmond concluded with a message from the Irish troops at the front to their fellow-countrymen. "They ask me to say they feel that every man of them in this war is fighting, not merely for liberty and right, but for the prosperity of their beloved Ireland as well. I say to the Irish people that they will be disgraced for ever in history if they fail to send out recruits to replenish the gaps that may arise in the Irish ranks."

PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

FRENCH SURGEON'S TRAGIC STORY.

In official documents which have been furnished to the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* a harrowing story is told by a French Army surgeon taken prisoner near Arras, sent to Cambrai, then into Germany, and finally released and sent back to France on July 23rd last, at life in German prison camps.

On November 19th forty policemen with dogs came into the camp. We were told to collect in one room, out of which we were called one by one. We were all stripped, our clothes were searched, and all our money taken. A fortnight later we were searched again. In some camps all the wedding rings were taken from the men, and anything in gold. One day it was announced that smoking was henceforth forbidden, and we were searched again to see that we had no tobacco.

"A French prisoner who dared to say in the presence of a sentry, 'Deutschland caput' got six months' imprisonment, and a French lieutenant got a year for having refused to stand at attention before a German lieutenant. On February 11th we were transferred to Gardelegen. The sanitary condition of the camp was deplorable—the food disgusting.

In the morning coffee made of acorns, without sugar. At noon, soup made of more or less rotten flour, a few potatoes, and sometimes cod. Half a pound of A.N. bread per day. The bread is filthy, made of bad flour, sawdust, and potatoes with their peel. Raw herrings once a week.

"When potatoes began to run out we were given dried potato pulp brought from spirit distillers. The smell was so frightful that none of us could eat the soup. Typhus soon broke out, and spread rapidly. The mortality was 17 per cent. We had three Pravaz syringes and three thermometers for 2,000 sick. At first there were no means of disinfecting at all.

"We obtained milk fairly easily, but we had no dressings for wounds at all. Unfortunate men lay for ten hours with their wounds suppurating. When we asked for dressings we were told, 'We have none. It is the fault of your English Allies.' Out of seventeen doctors at Gardelegen thirteen caught typhus, and it was three months before the epidemic was allayed."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.
1.—Pte. F. S. Thomson is granted leave of absence from 25th December, 1915 to 28th February, 1916.
FRANCER.
2.—Private F. H. Dillon from Civil Service Company to Engineer Company dated 23rd December, 1915.

PARADES.
3.—Parades for Saturday, 25th inst., nil.
Sunday, 26th inst., nil.
Monday, 27th inst., nil.
Tuesday, 28th inst., nil.
7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8th December 1915—Morris flag practice at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—Machine Gun drill at Kowloon Dock, Launches leave Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Arty. Batty—10 pdr. drill at Headquarters, Sergt. Bradley will attend.
5.15 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co.—Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Section Scouts Co.—Machine Gun drill at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units—Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt.-Major Higby.
5.15 p.m. Stratedo Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

DETAIL.
4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until to-morrow morning—H.K.V.R.
On duty from to-morrow to 2nd prox. Right Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Konnett.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty until to-morrow morning—H.K.V.R.

On duty to-morrow: Scouts Co. Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart.
On duty 27th inst.: Scouts Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Wall.
On duty 28th inst.: Scouts Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.
Orderly Sergt. from 28th December, 1915 to 2nd January, 1916—Corpl. W. Brown.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WARREN, C.O. H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, 24th Dec. 1915.
PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP AND GUN CLUB HILL.
The General Officer Commanding has approved of the Officer Commanding Wing 4th Battalion K.S.L.I. to furnish the duties for to-day. Those detailed in Corps Order No. 94 of the 17th inst. will not, therefore, be required to attend.

PARADES.
There will be no parades during the week ending Saturday, 1st January next.
G. K. H. BARNOR, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

German property owners are suffering from the failure of their tenants to pay their rent. A telegram from Mannheim to the *Cologne Gazette* says that \$100,000 is owing in rent from the first war year in that city. It is anticipated that much of this rent will never be paid up, especially in cases where tenants have been killed at the front. Much of the property is mortgaged and the interest on the loans has not been paid. In Alt-Mannheim alone 21,900,000 is due to mortgagees, who have already taken steps to redeem their property, owners not having been able to pay the interest due.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY
CASE.

EUROPEAN FIRM FINED.

A conviction was entered against Messrs. Thorsen & Co., and a fine of \$150 imposed, on one of two charges preferred by the Crown. The other summons was dismissed.

Mr. G. N. Orme (of the Crown Solicitor's Department) presented, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. A. M. Preston) defended.

Giving evidence on the charge of trading with Pasedag & Co., an alleged German firm, of Amoy, Mr. O. M. Olsen, who was in charge of the local office of the defendant firm at the time, said:—

The goods were shipped by Duff & Co., of Sweden to the Fukien Drug Co., of Amoy. They were shipped by the East Asiatic Co. s.s. *Arabian*. His firm were the agents for that company, and as such agents transhipped these goods, and their agency fees would be 25 cents. For the purpose of that transhipment he obtained from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports a permission to export in the form produced. At that time he honestly believed that was all he had to do. He took the same view as that of the shipping witness (Mr. Raffek) who was called by the Crown, that before Notification 469 of October 14th, transshipment of goods to enemy firms in China was not forbidden.

Mr. Orme said it was admitted by one of the defendant firm that Pasedag & Co. would have been entitled to take over these goods. Whether ultimately they would go to the Fukien Drug Co. or whether Pasedag & Co. would smuggle them was not relevant. When that letter was written and the bill of lading was sent the offence of "attempting to supply" was committed. A great point was made by the defence of the word "transshipment," and of the fact that that word was not introduced into any of the Ordinances or Proclamations dealing with Trading with the Enemy until the notification of October 14th. That was easily explained. Ordinances were framed in words which were plain and easily understood, while the sense of "transshipment" was simply "transfer from one ship to another."

His Worship—What do you say about the permission given by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports?

Mr. Orme—There is nothing in the application to show the goods were destined for Pasedag & Co.

Mr. Jenkin—No, it would not state Pasedag & Co., because they were not the consignees. The Fukien Drug Co. were the consignees.

Mr. Orme said that the defence made another point of not getting anything out of the transaction. That was a very small point in their favour. The enemy firms who might have the disposal of the goods would be so much the better off. As to the destination of the goods being the Fukien Drug Co., there were no means of saying what the relations of Pasedag & Co. with the Fukien Drug Co. might be or what share of the profits Pasedag & Co. were taking. It might be that they were using the Fukien Drug Co. as a cloak for the goods they were taking in.

Mr. Jenkin said that the evidence of all the witnesses, including the Crown witnesses, was that what the defendant firm did in the Colony was merely to transship, and the Crown Advocate had said that transshipment was no offence. In this case the goods were to be delivered to an innocuous Chinese firm in Amoy. There was no evidence to support the suggestion that Pasedag & Co. were interested in the Fukien Drug Co. He submitted that the supply of the goods was by a Swedish firm and that the people to whom they were supplied were the Fukien Drug Co. There was no evidence that anything passed, or could pass, to the German flag.

Mr. Hazeland, in giving judgment, said:—I propose to convict the defendant firm on the first summons. The second summons I propose to dismiss. I am of opinion that Mr. Olsen showed certain slackness and carelessness in not having noticed Notification 231 which provided for certain cancellation of licences. He also did not seem to observe the fact that the original licence, although it said "German firm," also mentioned a specific sum. With respect to the second summons I propose to decide the case having regard to the construction which is placed on the word "transmission" in Proclamation No. 380. It is a rule of law with respect to that branch of our law known as the interpretation of a Statute that when the subject is deprived of his Common Law right, it must be stated in clear and distinct language. The word "Transshipment" is a word in every day use amongst shipping people, and if it was intended that the word "Transmission" included "Transshipment," I am of opinion that that fact should have been distinctly stated *a fortiori* in a place like Hongkong with its large shipping. There had evidently been some difficulty with respect to this question, because on October 14th a Notification (No. 46) was issued in the *Gazette* to the effect that transshipment facilities would not be granted in this Colony.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, December 15th.

VIVE L'EMPEREUR.

The monarchical issue has been decided. China is committed to a future as an empire and not as a republic. The momentous decision was reached on Saturday. The previous day witnessed the impressive assembly of the electors of Peking with the Manchus, Mongolians and others, on which occasion Prince Pu Lun proposed that the form of government be changed and that the Great President be invited to ascend the Dragon Throne. Such an event would be impossible in any other country. Next day the Citizens Representatives Conference met in the old Parliament House and, after opening the ballots and counting the 1993 votes cast unanimously for the monarchy decided, on the motion of Mr. Tane Tu seconded by Mr. Sun Yu Yun, to ask the President to become Emperor in accordance with the will of the people. This was expressed in a memorial which was forwarded to His Excellency, accompanied by the documents showing the unanimous recommendation of the various authorities on this subject. As was not unexpected, the Great President declined the honour and in his despatch stated his reasons for so doing, which were that he was unworthy of the position, that he had accomplished nothing during his four years as President, that he had no merits, and that if he were to accede to the request it would be a violation of the oath he took promising to maintain the republican form of government. It is a fair presumption that the conference expected some such reply. At any rate, they did not appear to be greatly perturbed, for they promptly addressed a second memorial in identical language, urging him to become emperor. This time they were successful. A simple straightforward "Yes" was not returned immediately, but it was communicated to them that the Great President had consented, and all doubts were finally removed the following evening when a mandate was issued in which Yuan Shih Kai stated that as the people insisted upon his taking the position he would not be inferior to any one in his patriotism.

Although Yuan Shih Kai will be addressed as Emperor it must be remembered that the empire will not be inaugurated immediately. The Powers were informed that no change in the form of government would take place this year, and the Peking authorities doubtless remember their undertaking, consequently the new régime cannot be formally inaugurated before the first of January, though it is doubtful for diplomatic reasons if the coronation will take place on that date.

In certain circles apprehensions are entertained regarding the attitude of Japan, but it is obvious that the Peking authorities must have sounded interested parties before taking the final step on Saturday.

So far the decision has not provoked any excitement, Peking has brought out many flags, a national holiday will be proclaimed, and a lantern procession may also be arranged here, but beyond these nothing is likely to occur of an unusual nature. "Wait and see," seems to be the policy for the next few weeks.

WINTERY WEATHER.

Last week ushered in real wintry weather. There was a second fall of snow and lowering skies suggested more snow, but somehow it held off, and now we have cold winds and plenty of dust. Ice formed on the canals in sufficient thickness to bring out some of the more venturesome spirits with skates, but skating has not commenced yet in real earnest, though most of the rinks are in readiness for the seasonable weather which will give us ice sports.

COMFORTING THE DEPARTED SPIRIT.

It is interesting to find a Presidential mandate expressing regret at the death of Wu Ping Hsin, who distinguished himself in the suppression of the White Wolf and in relieving the distress of the people who suffered from the depredations of this marauder. "Wu Ping Hsin," is given posthumous honours so that his departed spirit may be comforted. So mote it be.

BRITISH BAZAAR.

The quiet dignity of the British Legation was yesterday disturbed by a throng of ladies and gentlemen all bent on the important business of buying and selling something or other in the sacred cause of helping the wounded. Within the walls of the British Minister's house were hundreds of articles which the busy fingers of the Peking British ladies had been making for the last few months to sell for the benefit of the Queen Alexandra War Fund. Every device which could be

thought of to make or extract a dollar was there, articles useful and useless, tea, cakes, music, and raffles; and the stallholders and their assistants did not allow anyone to pass without having first lightened their pockets. Not the least important part of the afternoon's entertainment was the children's military pageant and one act play, a patriotic masque entitled "In the wood," which was specially written for the occasion by Mr. K. W. Tribe, who deserves great praise for this fine literary production. The children represented the Allies, and French, Belgian, and Japanese children participated in addition to British children. The whole was very effective, and the children earned the hearty applause which the audience accorded them at the close of the entertainment.

THE MONGOLIAN MANDATE.

The success of the Government troops against the Mongolian bandits was greater than my brief reference of last week would suggest. There seems to be little doubt that the Chinese soldiers dispersed the bandits and arrested the ringleader—a lama who ought to have known better—but, in doing so, they are said to have entered the territory of autonomous Outer Mongolia, which is suggested in some quarters as a breach of neutrality. This contention, however, will be difficult to maintain against the suzerain nation.

OPIMUM FREE.

Another province is to be declared opium free. The British Minister has been satisfied that the poppy is no longer grown in Kansu, and it has been agreed with the Chinese Government, that from January 1st, 1916, Indian opium shall not be allowed entrance into this province.

EXECUTIONS GALORE.

I have heard it said that many heads have been falling during the last few weeks, a statement which need surprise no one. The police are extremely vigilant and the slightest vestige of suspicion against anyone furnishes reason for arrest and examination. Many executions are taking place in Kalgan, but these are mostly of Mongolian bandits.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Li Yuan Hung is to leave a position which he never liked. He will again send in his resignation as Vice President which must be accepted now, and in a few weeks he will retire to his native province. Perhaps the unkindest cut administered to this amiable official is the decision not to erect the proposed bronze statue of the Vice President, because that would commemorate the republic, which has now been ended. However, he doubtless feels compensated by having been made a prince.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL.

The very commendable spirit which seeks to make Peking a model city and an example to the other cities of China expressed itself on Sunday, when a meeting of ministers, high officials and leading citizens was called for the purpose of promoting a scheme for a National Hospital to be constructed and equipped in the capital. The project was enthusiastically approved and donations to the amount of \$200,000 were promised—a very good start indeed.

ESCAPED GERMAN PRISONERS.

Tientsin has been excited over the fact that one of the German prisoners who escaped from Japan managed to reach the German Concession there disguised as a Chinese, and succeeded in getting away to the south.

I hear that an interesting situation has developed as the outcome of the action of the American Consul at Harbin, who admits having assisted several German prisoners to make their way into Chinese territory. Mr. Krupenski, the Russian Minister, insists on the Consul being recalled, but the matter is still under discussion between the American and the Russian Ministers.

GERMAN FEARS.

There is a general impression that some action is being framed with regard to Germans in China. The Teutons themselves feel that something is impending, for they have had many meetings at which their policy was discussed. Presumably the Powers are considering some alternative to the scheme which sought to make China an ally on the side of the Entente.

The remark of a German prisoner taken in September that he knew bombardment heralded an attack is now completely out of date. Destruction of yards of trench and the entanglements merely means that the Germans must re-dig the trenches and replace the sandbags and thousands of yards of wire under surveillance of the guns that did the mischief without a single shot at a British soldier in the open. Thus the workers at home help their brothers at the front. We take German lives without hazarding our own.

SINKING OF "YASAKA MARU."

TORPEDGED WITHOUT WARNING.

The local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has forwarded us the following translation of telegrams received from the head office at Tokyo, and also from the London office, relating to the torpedoing of the *Yasaka Maru* off Port Said on the 21st inst:—

Tokyo, December 23rd.

Port Said telegraphs twenty-second *Yasaka Maru* torpedoed without warning Tuesday afternoon. Ship sank in forty-nine minutes. All passengers and crew saved and picked up by French gunboats midnight. Landed Port Said to-day. Accommodation provided for passengers and crew. Have telegraphed London Office for instructions. Passengers express great admiration of skill Captain Officers, and discipline crew. Most perfect order maintained during embarkation which was carried out greatest promptitude.

Kondo.

London, December 23rd.

"*Yasaka Maru*. All passengers crew saved landed Port Said. Arrangements for forwarding destinations having every attention."

Ito.

THE SHANGHAI KELANTAN RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

RECONSTRUCTION OF COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd. was held at the offices of the Secretaries and general managers, Messrs. Meyer and Meuser, at Shanghai, on December 17th. Mr. V. Meyer (Chairman) said—This company, which was originally formed in the year 1910 for the purpose of acquiring a block of land consisting of 3,000 acres for the purpose of planting, 650 acres were eventually planted up, a great portion being now in bearing—approximately 300 acres. The capital of the company as originally authorized was £20,000 and exchange taken was £15, 8.10 to the pound sterling. The issued capital amounting to £21,525 but in order to raise sufficient means to bring the estate to the self-supporting stage, it has been necessary to borrow approximately £15, 107,000 under mortgage. In view of the present prosperous condition of the rubber industry, the Directors have thought it an opportune time for bringing forward a scheme of reconstruction which will place the undertaking on a sounder footing, and by arranging to have the capital in Taels instead of in sterling and at the convenient unit price of Tls. 1 the placing of the shares on the stock exchanges will be facilitated. During the next year we hope to harvest about 85,000 lb. of rubber, which at the present very satisfactory market prices should leave a very good profit. A further area will be coming into bearing at intervals, and when the new company is formed the Board will doubtless take into consideration the advisability of planting further area. The soil of the company's property is very rich and is likely to yield a very good return.

As regards the amount of debentures to be issued we have not stated any fixed amount as certain liabilities for bonus shares to the estate manager have to be adjusted and also a few old shares have to be issued in order to avoid the necessity of issuing fractional shares in the new company to shareholders who at present hold an odd number of shares, which would cause a great deal of complication. As a result of the reconstruction scheme mentioned in our circular letter arrangements have been made with the Missions Etrangeres to pay off the existing mortgage on going into liquidation.

The following resolutions were passed:— "That it is desirable to reconstruct the company and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily and that Ernest Anthony Meuser be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up." Also "That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new company to be named The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Limited with memorandum and articles of association which have already been prepared with the privacy and approval of the directors of this company."

NOVEL INVENTIONS.

THE UMBRELLA THAT LIGHTS ONE HOME AND THE HOT AIR "TOWEL."

A novel invention which should be of considerable service in these days of darkened streets has just made its appearance in the shape of an umbrella-torch. The device is windproof and an exceedingly useful one for finding the number of a house or the keyhole in the front door. The light is obtained from a small electric flash lamp which is led into the handle of the umbrella and is fed from a battery hidden in the stock.

Other striking new inventions are an illuminated herb street sign and a clever looking-glass arrangement for preventing collisions.

As an improvement upon the long-condemned roller towel, an electric toilet apparatus of novel form has been designed for installation in business houses and public buildings. Upon pressing a pedal at the base of the instrument there is projected an adjustable funnel through which flows out a steady draught of hot perfumed air. Wet hands or faces when held in this current of air are quickly dried. The hygienic advantages of this invention are obvious.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF THE
LATEST NOVELTIES IN
INDOOR AND OUTDOOR
GAMES
WAR GAMES. TABLE GOLF. RACE GAMES. ETC.

INSTRUCTIVE **TOYS** FOR BOYS & GIRLS
BABY DOLLS

USEFUL PRESENTS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

TABLE DELICACIES
CRACKERS.

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. ON XMAS WEEK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MILD—COOL—FRAGRANT.

ROSITA

One of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO by experienced workmen.

ONE TRIAL makes you a Customer.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF & BROS. 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

SOLE IMPORTER:

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

POWELL'S BUILDINGS,

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1915.

1170

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE 407.

A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES FOR CHRISTMAS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

A Rich Fruit Cake Encrusted with Almond Paste, Iced and Prettily Decorated.

DUNDEE CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

(SCOTLAND'S CAKE).

[A Rich Fruit Cake, with Almonds on Top.]

SOHOOL CAKES FROM \$1.00 EACH.

A Good Medium Quality Cake, with Almonds on Top, very suitable for Children.

REAL SCOTCH SHORTBREAD FROM \$1.00 EACH.

Mottos Piped on with Sugar, to order.

YE OLDE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS

FROM \$2.00 EACH.

All our Cakes and Pastries are made under the personal supervision of our English Manager who was awarded Gold Medals in London, in 1912 and 1913, for Christmas Puddings and Dundee Cakes. The strictest attention to cleanliness in every detail is insisted on at our Bakery, and we guarantee that no substitutes of any description are used in the manufacturing of our goods.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1915.

1172

NEW CARTRIDGES.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By popular English Manufacturers.

In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED

SHOT From No. 8SSG. at \$6, \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100. SIGHTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS—a Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. 11002

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE

Photographic Goods of Every Description

In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging

Canton Machines in Various Shades

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. 1516

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOXING-DAY FOOTBALL

AN EXHIBITION FOOTBALL MATCH will be played on the ground of the HONGKONG F.C. on MONDAY next, between teams selected from the MILITARY (Red) and THE REST (Black). Kick-off, 3 P.M. All profits accruing will be devoted to the TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE FUND for the Troops at the Front.

W. V. PENNELL,
Hon. Secretary, Football Association.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1915. [1325]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

XMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (SATURDAY) and MONDAY, the 25th and 27th inst.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1915. [1326]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

XMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (SATURDAY) and MONDAY, the 25th and 27th inst.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1915. [1327]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road and South of I. L. 1216, Robinson Road respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Upst. Price.
Lot 1	As per plan, 25,211 (about)	184	5,312	
Lot 2	As per plan, 55,116 (about)	380	11,023	

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [1320]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the NIPPON Yusen KAISHA are this Day REMOVED to the Ground Floor, KING'S BUILDING, Connaught Road Central (formerly occupied by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.). Telephone numbers in use are 292 and 293 (latter replacing No. 1241), with Sub-Exchange to each Department.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1915. [1302]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1915.

THE Board having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 5% (five per cent), free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1915, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividend on presenting No. 6 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BRÈGE POUR L'ÉTRANGER.

The payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER,
RAILWAY MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1312]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1916. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITIONS will be held over the FANLING Course on MONDAY, 27th December, as follows:—

MORNING—18 Holes Bogey Competition under Handicap. Entrance fee \$1.00.

AFTERNOON—Mixed Foursomes Competition 18 holes Medal play under Handicap. Competitors must choose their own partners and opponents.

Entries can be made on the board in the Club Houses at HAPPY VALLEY and FANLING and in the HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, or may be sent in writing to the Undersigned, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1255]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MIXED FOURSOMES COMPETITION, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th.

IN connection with the above Competition, a Special Train (in addition to the 11.25 A.M. Train) will leave Kowloon on December 27th, at 11.10 A.M. (last ferry 10.55 A.M.) and is timed to reach SHEUNG SHUI at 11.45 A.M. There will be accommodation for 50 passengers only.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [1319]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1916:—

FRIDAY, 28th January.
MONDAY, 28th February.
WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
THURSDAY, 27th April.
TUESDAY, 30th May.
WEDNESDAY, 28th June.
FRIDAY, 28th July.
TUESDAY, 28th August.
THURSDAY, 28th September.
FRIDAY, 27th October.
TUESDAY, 28th November.
FRIDAY, 22nd December.

By Order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1309]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th September, 1915, of Fifty Shares Nos. 6311-6360 in this Company, standing in the name of MRS. WEI A. KWONG, of Hongkong, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 13th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1277]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 23457/234628 dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 20 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company the undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1275]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non-Asiatic or Indian wishing to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

NOW READY.

DIRECTOR OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

PRICE:

Cloth Cover ... \$1.25
Paper ... 0.80

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [1313]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 51 CONDUIT ROAD, 8 Rooms, 4 Baths, h & c, Ample Servants' Quarters, Two Tennis Courts. From 1st of March to end of year.
Apply to—
COLBOURNE LITTLE,
18 Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915. [1307]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1261]

TO LET.

SUITE of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, in Robinson Road Level, with or without board in English Private House.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1915. [1232]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Togo Kien Kaiba.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1180]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS" 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1182]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [39]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
NO. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
NOS. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1915. [1177]

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE No. 1—\$20.

3 Bottles St. Estephe Claret.
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.
2 Bottles Gin.
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

CASE No. 2—\$26.

1 Bottle St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 Bottle Sparkling Burgundy.
3 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bottle Sherry, Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.
1 Bottle Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 Bottle Gin.
1 Bottle Crème de Menthe.

CASE No. 3—\$30.

2 Bottles St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 Bottle Sherry Superior Pale Dry, D Quality.
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bottle Very Fine Old Brown Brandy E Quality.
1 Bottle Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality.
1 Bottle Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
3 Bottles Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bottle Crème de Menthe.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BIRTH.

MAKINTOSH—On December 24th, at 19, Robinson Road, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. MAKINTOSH—a son.

DEATH.

MORRIS—On November 18th, at Bourne-mouth, JOHN MORRIS, formerly of Shanghai, aged 69.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 25TH DECEMBER, 1915

CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS has always meant to the English a great and happy re-union in every home, from the mansion to the cottage. The sons and daughters whose work in the world has thrown them apart during the rest of the year make an effort to gather together on this day under the paternal roof, where mirth and happiness reign supreme. This year, as last, however, the season of peace and goodwill finds one half the nations of Europe locked in deadly strife with the other half.

The spirit of Christmas will, therefore, be painfully absent. Indeed, the festival will add poignancy to the grief which almost every family in the land is feeling for the loss of some loved member, who has laid down his life for his country. There is, alas, no firebird but has a vacant chair—destined in thousands of cases to remain vacant for ever—and what should be a house of mirth will be turned into a house of mourning. To those who mourn we can only lamely extend our heartfelt sympathy and express the hope that they will derive comfort from the knowledge that the lives of those who were near and dear to them have been brought to a glorious if premature end. Even those—and they must be few—who have not suffered a personal loss will find their happiness at this season overcast by the thought of what is being endured for our sakes by our gallant soldiers on the battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa, and by our brave sailors who are maintaining their long and anxious vigil on the deep. It is gratifying to know that

everything possible is being done to mitigate the hardships inseparable from their task. Guided by experience gained in long and arduous conflict, steps have been taken to render the trenches as comfortable as possible, in order to protect the men from the rigours of a winter campaign, and to infuse a festive spirit even amid the cheerless environment of the battlefield. There will, however, be no Christmas truce this year. The Germans did not keep their word last Christmas time, and the unbridled brutalities of which they have been guilty since have imported an element of bitterness into the struggle. Our brave troops, therefore, will be waiting and watching for the foe even while they think of the homes in England which yearn for them. In this different outpost of the British Empire, where we have been spared all the horrors of war, we shall be able to observe in much the same quiet way as usual the time-honoured customs of Christmas, but in our minds we shall instinctively contrast the peaceful security which we enjoy with the horrors which are being perpetrated daily in the different theatres of war. We shall not at such a moment omit to honour in our silent toasts the heroes who have already fallen or the many who have volunteered to make a similar sacrifice, it need be, in the proud and noble spirit of patriotism crystallised in Kipling's line, "Who dies if England lives!" And in close keeping with the Christian ideal of Christmas, we shall not cease to hope fervently that before another year has passed the gospel of Christianity shall have triumphed over the pernicious doctrine that "Might is Right," and the era shall have dawned when a peaceful realm in awe, And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

Lord Kilmarnock, who has been for some years in Japan, where he has been secretary of the Embassy at Tokyo, is shortly returning to take up duty at the Foreign Office.

Mrs. C. Humphreys, of Humphreys' Buildings, Kowloon, has reported that a thief has stolen from a bedroom at her residence various articles of jewellery to the value of over \$200.

A sale of work arranged by the Ladies' Society of the Union Church, Shanghai, on the 18th inst., on behalf of a fund for the purchase of a motor ambulance for service at the front realised about \$4,000.

The Receipts recently given by Mr. Denman Fuller in Canton raised the sum of \$554.15, which has been allocated as follows:—British Women's Work Association, \$254.15; Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund, \$200; Russian Red Cross, \$100.

The death occurred on November 17th of Capt. Lawrence Ching, R.N., at Luncheon, Capt. Ching, who was retired, was in his 73rd year. He was for some years in the Chinese Navy, when the navy had some pretensions to being a force, due to the work of the deceased officer, Capt. Lang, and others.

The hon. secretary (Dr. Pearce) of the local branch of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain has received a cablegram from London signifying approval of the recommendation that Inspectors Old, Meade and Wood (of the Hongkong Sanitary Department) and Mr. Bishen Singh (headmaster of the Anglo-Indian school at Wanchai), who recently satisfied the examiners, be granted certificates.

At the Magistrate's yesterday the master of the *Seang Tai Hong* was charged by the Postmaster-General (Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe) with leaving the Harbour without notifying the Postal authorities. The Postmaster-General said that notice had to be given to the Post Office before a vessel left. The Postal authorities had received complaints from Amoy that a mail had been missed. A Japanese ship had also left without giving the required notice. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Fire broke out in the Kwong Fat ship-building yard at Mongkoktai yesterday afternoon, and soon involved the Kwong Sang Ming engineering works and the Hung Hing sugar and candy stores in the vicinity. Particularly in the candy store, the fire burned exceedingly fiercely, and the premises were completely gutted. Comparatively little damage was done to the shipbuilding yard and the engineering works, but the damage to the Hung Hing Company's store is estimated at \$55,000.

Cpl. George Martin, of the H.K.V.A., was, at a parade last evening, reduced to the ranks on the charge of failing to attend duty, for which he was tried on Tuesday by Court-Martial. Capt. and Adjutant Brutton read the Court's sentence.

News has reached the Colony of the death at Ningpo of Mrs. Murray Bain, widow of the late Mr. George Murray Bain, who for so many years was associated with the *China Mail*. Mrs. Bain, who was staying with her married daughter, Mrs. Edwards, at Ningpo, had been ill for about a week past, but news of her death was quite unexpected.

The death took place in London on November 20th of Sir Allen William Young, C.B., C.V.O., one of the last of the very few survivors of the Franklin search expeditions of 50 years ago. In his earlier career Sir Allen assisted Admiral Osborn to equip the European-Chinese Navy, and commanded the *Quowung* man-of-war during the Taiping Rebellion 1862-64.

Before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday Yeung Yuk, a hulk on duty at the Central Police Station, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for converting and applying to his own use the sum of \$475, money entrusted to him between January 1st and December 18th last at the Central Police Station for the payment of petty expenses; and, further, with stealing \$22.60, money taken by him in the course of his duty as police constable. Defendant pleaded guilty.

Second-Lieutenant William Norman, M.L. Coppin, who has been gazetted to the 8th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, went home from China, where he held the position of Traffic Inspector of Chinese Government Railways at Shanghai-Kwan, to serve his country. For valuable services rendered during the terrible plague in China four years ago Second-Lieutenant Coppin was honoured by the Emperor with the bestowal of the Order of the Double Dragon.

Captain Thomas J. Graham, 8th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, late of Tientsin, North China, is giving part of his sick leave to accompanying recruiting parties and addressing meetings in Ulster on the subject of the war. Captain Graham served in the Boxer Rebellion, 1900, in China, and with his present battalion went through some very stirring active service in the Gallipoli Peninsula. In the attack on Rhododendron Hill, Captain Graham and his platoon sergeant were the only untouched members of his platoon. The others were killed or wounded.

Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., of 46, Chester-square, formerly Ambassador at Peking, and afterwards at Tokyo, who died on September 7th, aged 63, left property of the gross value of £20,435, the net personality amounting to £19,905. Probate of the will, dated June 7th, 1907, is granted to Lady MacDonald, Major Ernest Arbuthnot Armstrong, R.A.M.C., and Sir James Roderick Duff McGregor, Bt. After confirming the provisions of his marriage settlement, Sir Claude leaves the whole of his property to his wife absolutely.

The King has granted authority for the wearing of the following decorations:—3rd Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred by the Emperor of Japan in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the recent combined operations of the British and Japanese Fleets, to Captain F. H. Rymor, R.N., Naval Attaché to H. M. Embassy at Tokyo; 4th Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, to Professor John Lawrence, of the College of Literature of the Tokyo Imperial University, and the 5th Class of the same Order, to the Rev. William Campbell, Missionary of the Presbyterian Church of England.

The receipts of the Peking Syndicate during the year ended June 30th, 1915, amounted to £47,514 (against £47,405 last year), comprising interest on Chinese bonds, sundry investments, dividend on shares, etc. The expenditure during the same period on salaries and expenses of management in London was £11,639; in Paris, £4,142; and in China, £20,051. French fiscal dues in respect of Shensi shares amounted to £200. The credit balance on profit and loss account carried to balance-sheet is £21,774 (against £19,881). The directors express their regret that no other course was possible, sufficient profits not having been obtained to warrant any dividend being paid. The total output from the mines was 280,923 tons, against 459,372 tons, the decrease being entirely due to the war and undue competition from local mines belonging to native owners.

THE WAR.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN VOSGES.

CONQUERED GROUND HELD.

LOSS OF THE "YASAKA MARU."

MAGNIFICENT FEAT BY FRENCH GUNBOAT.

BRITISH INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR.

MR. BALFOUR ON SHIPPING SITUATION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH ADVANCE IN THE VOSGES.

PARIS, December 23rd.
4.45 p.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been artillery and grenade activity. At Hartmanns Weidenkopf our right advanced the day long. The position on the left wing is unchanged.

PARIS, December 24th.

The evening communiqué says that the centre of interests continues momentarily near Hartmanns Weidenkopf, where the French Left Wing has partially retired on the northern slopes, but the Centre and Right Wing on the south-eastern crests hold all the conquered ground on a front of two kilometres. The enemy artillery continues to plaster the northern slopes. A snowstorm has interrupted operations.

There has been mine fighting in the Woivre, south-west of Apremont, which resulted in favour of the French.

ENEMY BOMBING ATTACK ON BRITISH.

LONDON, December 23rd.

An official communiqué from the Headquarters in France says that in the early morning the enemy made an unsuccessful bombing attack on a post near Ploegstert Wood.

The day was brighter, and the artillery was consequently active, the preponderance of activity being on our side.

AN AMAZING AIR EXPLOIT.

LONDON, December 23rd.

An amazing air exploit has gained the Victoria Cross for Second Lieutenant G. S. Insall.

While patrolling in Flanders in a Vickers fighting machine, with Mechanic T. H. Donald as gunner, he attacked a German aeroplane, which led him over a rocket battery, but he dived and fusilled the German machine. The latter dived through a cloud, but the British machine followed and brought down the German in a ploughed field.

Second Lieutenant Insall, despite heavy German fire, again dived, and destroyed the German machine with an incendiary bomb. He returned, flying low and fast, firing into the German trenches, and gained the British lines. The Germans fired 150 shells while the machine was on the ground, but eventually the aviator got home safely.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN NAVAL SUCCESS.

PETROGRAD, December 23rd.

It is authoritatively stated that on the 21st inst. two Russian torpedo-boats chased a Bulgarian torpedo-boat into the Bay of Varna, where the coast batteries fired ineffectively on the pursuers. During the raid two Turkish patrol ships were sunk and their crews captured.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE "YASAKA MARU."

FOUNDERED IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The *Yasaka Maru* went down in forty-five minutes. There was perfect discipline on board.

The vessel (of 10,332 tons) was bound from London to Japan. She was only built last year.

She had a long passenger list and a valuable cargo.

The loss may amount to one million sterling, which will fall on the insurance market, according to the papers.

FRENCH GUNBOAT'S MAGNIFICENT FEAT.

LONDON, December 24th.

The *Yasaka Maru* was torpedoed without warning. A French gunboat performed a remarkable feat in picking up at midnight all the 120 passengers, besides the large crew. The passengers included 54 women and 15 children. There were 81 British subjects aboard, and one American. The passengers pay a tribute to the discipline and promptitude aboard. All are now comfortably housed at Port Said.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

ATHENS, December 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing on the 21st inst., says the Central Powers are concentrating forces at Gergbeli, and are expected to take the offensive this week.

GENERAL CASTELNAU AT SALONIKA.

PARIS, December 24th.

General Castelnau, the French Chief of Staff, has arrived at Salonika to inspect the front.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ROME, December 23rd.

Artillery fire continues along the whole Italian front.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

BOARD OF TRADE INVESTIGATIONS.

LONDON, December 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, dealing with the position of British industry after the war, intimated that the Board of Trade had made investigations covering practically every department of our commercial life, specially enquiring into the use by the Germans of our financial and shipping systems, and the ownership of real property by aliens. He pointed out how British trade could be extended in Italy, South America, and in the East, and emphasised that trade preparations did not mean that we were hankering for peace until the main object of the war had been attained.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MOBILISING BRITISH FINANCE.

INCOMES MUST BE HUSBANDED MOST CAREFULLY.

LONDON, December 23rd.

A manifesto to the Nation signed by eighteen leading bankers and financiers declares that the mobilisation of the whole nation's financial resources must now be undertaken with courage and vigour. With everyone anxious to do his bit, the financing of the war can and will be accomplished and ultimate victory assured.

The manifesto says the Allied Fleet, by the stoppage of the enemy's foreign commerce, has seriously diminished his financial strength, while simultaneously the military strength of the Allies ashore has steadily increased. Only one thing is needed to secure victory, namely, to provide money to support the vast new armies and pay for the vast quantities of munitions being manufactured everywhere throughout the world.

The task of finding the immense sums needed by the Allies devolves specially on the British people, whose manufacturing power is unimpaired by invasion. Cities have not been destroyed, our income is undiminished, and our exports are still greater than in 1905. The stupendous task of raising sixteen hundred millions during the current, and eighteen hundred millions during the next, fiscal year will try the mettle of the nation to the utmost, and demand the strenuous co-operation of every individual and the concentration of our energies solely for the production of essentials. All of us must husband their incomes most carefully.

MR. BALFOUR ON SHIPPING SITUATION.

LONDON, December 24th.

In the House of Commons, the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Balfour), speaking on the shipping situation, said that an archangel from Heaven would be unable to carry out the war work without some waste of tonnage. He did not absolutely refuse to consider the suggestion that the Government should take over the whole of the merchant marine, but the difficulties were enormous. He strongly urged that the Munitions Bills be passed as quickly as possible, because that would promote the building of merchantmen.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

A HEAVY ROLL.

LONDON, December 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant announced the following figures concerning the wounded and missing in the Dardanelles:—

	Officers.	Men.
Wounded	2,909	72,222
Missing	337	12,114
Total	3,306	84,336

Mr. Tennant said he had every hope that sickness was decreasing and further announced that the casualties in the Dardanelles to the 11th inst., including naval losses, were 112,921, of whom 1,609 officers, and 23,670 men were killed or had died. The number of sick in hospital between April 25th and December 11th was 96,683.

EXPLOSION AT TURKISH DYNAMITE DEPOT.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.

An official telegram from Constantinople reports an explosion in a dynamite depot, as a result of which fifteen workers were killed and a number wounded.

SITUATION AT ADEN.

LONDON, December 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said the position at Aden was unchanged during the past two months.

On the 20th inst. there was a skirmish in which the enemy had nine killed and one taken prisoner. We had one wounded.

MR. CHURCHILL VISITS PREMIER.

LONDON, December 23rd.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who was dressed in mufti, visited the Premier at Downing Street.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, December 23rd.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that the British Consul and colony at Kerman left for Bunderabbas under escort, on the 18th inst. It is understood that the Acting-Governor of Yezd has been able to maintain order. The British Consul and colony remained.

BATTLE NEAR TEHERAN.

PETROGRAD, December 23rd.

A telegram from Teheran says that Russian forces from the Save to the southward of Enghimam and to the northward engaged at Rabetkerim, 35 versts from the city, forces under Emir Khishmish. The fighting is rapidly approaching the city, telegraphic communication with which has been cut.

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

NECESSITY OF SUSPENDING TRADE UNION RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, December 24th.

Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow received a deputation of munitions officials and Trade Unionists. There was a general exchange of opinions regarding the introduction of more unskilled labour, which is at present the most urgent problem.

Preparations have been completed for a great meeting on Christmas Day, at which Mr. Lloyd George will explain to the Trade Union representatives the need for suspending Trade Union regulations.

AN IRISH TRAITOR.

ARRESTED IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, December 23rd.

An Irishman named Justice, an employee of a steamship Company which is a subsidiary concern of the "Hapag" (Hamburg-Amerika Line) has been arrested on a charge of attempting to obtain information concerning Canadian military activities.

CONSPIRATORS IN UNITED STATES.

MILITARY ENTERPRISE AGAINST CANADA.

NEW YORK, December 24th.

Paul Koenig (said to be head of the German Secret Service in America) and Heyendicker have been committed for trial for "organizing in the United States a military enterprise against Canada." The man Justice was also committed for trial.

FORD LEAVES THE "ARK."

NERVES REQUIRE A REST.

COPENHAGEN, December 24th.

The *National Tidende's* correspondent at Christiania says that Mr. Ford has left with his Secretary for Bergen to catch the liner for America. He is going back home on doctor's orders, "to rest his nerves."

The expedition proceeded to Stockholm, ignorant of Mr. Ford's departure.

EXPLOSION AT GERMAN MUNITIONS WORKS.

400 WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.

The *Telegraf* states that 400 persons, mostly wives and children of soldiers at the front, were killed in the explosion at the Munster munitions works.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

SEQUEL TO A TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.

MELBOURNE, December 23rd.

A party of men invaded the offices of the Clerk's Union and tarred and feathered the mover of a resolution passed at the Trades Hall meeting on the 17th inst. requesting Trade Unionists to disregard recruiting circulars. The victim was bundled into the street and had to be protected by the police from the crowd.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, December 23rd.

General Townshend reports that the night of the 21st-22nd was quiet.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, December 23rd.

Parliament adjourned till the 4th January.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LIFE FOR HIS MEN. A LIEUTENANT'S SACRIFICE.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded in the case of Lieutenant Wilbur Dartnell, of the Legion of Frontiersmen.

During a mounted infantry engagement at Maktau, East Africa, the enemy got within a few yards of our positions, hence it was impossible to rescue the more severely wounded. Lieutenant Dartnell was being carried away wounded, when, seeing the situation and knowing that the enemy's black troops killed the wounded, he insisted on being left behind in the hope of saving others. He thus gave his own life.

FORMER HONGKONG OFFICER.

LONDON, December 23rd.

The Indian Order of Merit of the 2nd Class has been conferred on Havildar Ahs Khan, of the 40th Pathans (formerly in Hongkong), for gallantry and distinguished service in France.

RELIEVED OF COMMANDS.

LONDON, December 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant said he did not think it desirable to publish the names of officers who had been relieved of their commands at the front. None had been cashiered.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA. REPORTED ULTIMATUM.

NEW YORK, December 23rd.

The newspapers unanimously declare that the United States has sent an ultimatum to Austria.

DEATH OF VICTOR OF LIEGE.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.

General Emmich, the victor of Liege, has died at Herover.

DUTCH WAR CREDIT.

THE HAGUE, December 24th.

The Second Chamber has voted an extraordinary War Credit of Fl. 50,000,000.

SIR ERNEST CASSELL'S GIFT.

LONDON, December 24th.

Sir Ernest Cassell has sent a Christmas gift to the British Red Cross Society of £25,000 of War Loan stock.

MR. WEDGWOOD GOES TO EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, December 23rd.

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., has sailed for East Africa.

ROYAL FAMILY AT SANDRINGHAM.

LONDON, December 24th.

His Majesty the King and the members of the Royal Family have gone to Sandringham for Christmas.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

LONDON, December 24th.

It appears that the report that Madame Sarah Bernhardt is dangerously ill was "greatly exaggerated." Madame Bernhardt is now perfectly well.

SILVER MARKET INANIMATE.

LONDON, December 24th.

Messrs. Montagu report that the silver market has been inanimate throughout the week. Buying orders from the Indian bazaar are offset by China sales. American offerings are distinctly limited. The Continental demand is still in abeyance. The approach of Christmas contributes to the inactivity of the market.

ROBBERY ON THE PEAK ROAD.

AMAH AND CHILD ATTACKED.

The amah employed by Mrs. Campbell of 4, Queen's Gardens, was attacked, bound, gagged and robbed by several men yesterday afternoon a short distance from May Road tramway station. The woman was taking Mrs. Campbell's child for a walk and had previously been in the company of a number of other amahs. As the body was crying, she left her companions and continued strolling towards Magazine Gap. She had not gone far before the robbers suddenly came upon her. They took the child and placed it in the roadway without doing it any injury. They then bound the amah, bandaged her eyes, placed a gag in her mouth and proceeded to rob her of the bangles and ear-rings which she was wearing. They also took the small amount of money which she had in her possession. It was a work of a few minutes only, and although it was broad daylight the robbers were undisturbed and got away before any alarm was raised. The matter is now in the hands of the police, who are endeavouring to trace the criminals.

CRICKET.

CLUB v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent the Club at Kowloon on Boxing Day, play commencing at 10.30 a.m.:—Major Morgan (Capt.), F. H. Baker, P. E. Butler, E. W. Carey, Major Harris Edge, J. Glasgow, E. W. Hamilton, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, F. A. Redmond, and A. Whitmarsh.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE HONGKONG HUNDRED."

H.E. THE GOVERNOR REPLIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Government House, Hongkong.
Sir,—With reference to the article under the heading "The Hongkong Hundred" in your issue of to-day, I shall be much obliged if you will afford me space to say that I consider the article wholly unjustifiable libel on the Hongkong Volunteers, and, indeed, on the young men of the Colony taken as a whole.

As regards the Volunteers, it will perhaps comfort your anonymous correspondent to learn that the considered policy of the General Officer Commanding and of myself is to keep the Volunteers up to the fullest strength possible for reasons which we have fully discussed and upon which we are in entire agreement. Among other points, we have not lost sight of the fact that a man who can work with his head to maintain, and, if possible, expand the trade of the Empire and thus husband or increase the resources of the Empire while at the same time he uses his hands in the defence of the Colony or for the maintenance of law and order, is too valuable an asset of which lightly to deprive the Colony. In pursuance of this policy many a young man has been refused permission to resign in order to enlist in the armies which are being raised in England.

As for the young men in general, there are now, extremely few in Hongkong, and very soon, I feel convinced, there will be none, who are not doing their duty by the Empire in some form approved by the Government.—I am, Sir, yours truly,
F. H. MAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND "THE HONGKONG HUNDRED."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

A letter of which the following is a copy, has been addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce:—

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 24th December, 1915.
SIR,—The Committee of this Chamber has had its attention drawn to a contributed article entitled "The Hongkong Hundred" which appeared in the *Daily Press* of this morning, and has noted that similar expressions of opinion have been voiced before in the Press of the Colony.

If these be views held by the Community generally, I suggest that the time would appear to be appropriate for the institution by the Government of a scheme of registration similar to that initiated by Lord Derby in Great Britain.

If the Military Authorities should be eventually of the opinion that men could be spared from the defence of the Colony for the front I trust that His Excellency's views will be that such men should be first forthcoming from the Regulars, Territorial Forces and, lastly, from the Volunteer Forces.

British firms and British Banks have done, and are desirous of doing, everything in their power to further the cause of victory, and towards this end it has constantly been impressed upon them that it is of the utmost importance to foster the export and Overseas-carrying trade of Great Britain and to maintain the income derived from business generally. This they are endeavouring to do to the best of their ability with considerably depleted staffs already engaged in certain Military duties.

It is causing annoyance to British firms to read such views as have been circulated, doubtless without much thought or real knowledge of the situation, and the Mercantile Community would welcome a definite expression of opinion from the Government on the matter.

The Committee, regarding the subject as of immediate public interest, has directed that copies of this communication shall be handed to the Press without waiting for your reply.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

PIPES FOR MEN IN THE TRENCHES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Last month you very kindly allowed me, through the columns of your paper, to thank numerous ladies and gentlemen who had contributed towards a fund to purchase pipes for our brave soldiers who are nobly and cheerfully enduring a very severe winter's campaign. Since the last acknowledgment was published, I have received contributions amounting to £120 from the following, to whom I desire to express my appreciation of their kindness:—Aunt Anne, J. B. W. G. Humphreys, E. D. H. C. Hodgson (Canton), Mrs. E. J. Jones, J. J. H. W. L. G. L. A. M. Loefer, Mrs. M. Kemp, Mrs. Meilard, C. H. Shields (Canton), William and Kathleen Williams, Tregunter (H.P.W.), and Mrs. Hillward.

Lists Nos. 1 to 5 (already acknowledged) \$ 684.75
List No. 6 (acknowledged above) 120.00

Total amount collected \$ 804.75
Remitted on the 13th Nov., 1915 600.00

Balance in hand \$ 204.75

Pipes are still badly needed by our brave fighting men in France, the Dardanelles, and, in fact, everywhere else where they are being employed to repel the invasion of a powerful enemy. I therefore beg permission to remind readers of your paper that the Pipe Fund will be kept open until further notice. Every five dollars will purchase two dozen briar pipes. I shall be extremely grateful to all who help me to obtain another \$200 before the end of the year.—I am, Sir, yours truly,
ETHEL H. HARVEY.
"Albertholwyn," 14, Peak Road.

ALLEGATION OF ULTERIOR OBJECT.

Now there is some difficulty in reconciling the language of Lord Russell with the fact that the act according to his own interpretation expressly allows the fugitive to prove the existence of an ulterior object for his extradition; and such an ulterior object being inconsistent with the treaty clearly involves an imputation of bad faith.

This allegation of ulterior object is what sub-section (1) expressly empowers the Court to investigate, and I think the probable explanation is that Lord Russell was rather laying down the limits, dictated by the canons of good taste, in criticism by the actions of a friendly government, than seeking to construe the *prima facie* of the section itself.

Sir Francis Pigott in his work on extradition deals with Lord Russell's judgment *in extenso*, and gives the following probable explanation of it.

"Therefore, while the prisoner is allowed to allege such an ulterior motive, a suggestion that the requesting State is trying to go behind the treaty, by getting hold of the prisoner for one offence in fact with a view to try him for another, or to punish him for a political offence in respect of which extradition is expressly forbidden, yet he cannot be allowed to put it in so crude a form as an allegation that the demand is not made in plain faith. The Courts could not allow a plain fact to be stated quite so baldly; for the obvious reason that if once a departure from the words of the treaty and statute were sanctioned, such a suggestion might be made in any case where a political offence was not in question. If the accepted construction of a 3 (1) is sound, the words do sanction the proof of an ulterior object, that is, a bad ulterior object; and I do not think the expressions which I find in Lord Russell, go further than the above explanation of them, on can be understood to whittle away the provision of the sub-section."

Well then as to the construction to be placed on sub-sections (1) and (3). There is nothing in the language of the section to justify the contention, that the statutory power conferred on the Court by sub-section (1) to investigate the fugitive's plea as to the grounds of the requisition for his surrender is limited by or subject to the provisions of sub-section (3). If it were otherwise the section would say so in express terms. And I think Mr. Justice Gompertz's contention is the probable solution, that whereas sub-section (1) defines the powers of the Court prior to committing the fugitive by affording a protection to the fugitive after commitment; and is a matter pertaining to the two governments concerned, I may add in reference to Art. 1 of the Treaty of 1873 Art. IV.

The position I think may be summarised as follows:—The findings are for the Court; the surrender for the government. It was also pointed out that the Court's investigation under sub-section (1), is limited to the question of offences of a political character, or non extradition crimes; whereas the undertaking contemplated under sub-section (3) is general to any offence.

NO WANT OF BONA FIDES IMPLIED.

I am clearly of opinion that the undertaking given to the executive authority is no bar to the duty which is placed on the Court of investigating the allegation of the fugitive. In so far as the undertaking which is before us is concerned, it is no part of this Court's prerogative to deal with it. I may observe, however, that the findings of the Court on the evidence before it imply no want of bona fides on the part of the high official, who has given the assurance, based undoubtedly on representations made to him from what doubtless he regards as, trustworthy sources.

Then as to the facts:

We have first of all the opinion of the Magistrate on the witnesses called by the Crown, whom he had the opportunity of seeing and testing their demeanour in a very lengthy hearing. He says: "I do not myself believe in the guilt of the accused. I question very seriously the bona fides of the witnesses called for the Crown from Sam To Chuk."

Now the Crown's case as to the alleged murder and robbery is based, I think, entirely on the evidence of the witnesses from Sam To Chuk; and if their evidence is false it amounts to a conspiracy to convict this man of an offence of which he is innocent; and I think no jury could have the least doubt as to the motive which dictated such a conspiracy.

"A REBEL OF THE WORST KIND."

It is admitted that the fugitive is a political rebel. That he took an active part with Chan Kwing Ming in the revolt against the existing President of the Republic. That he was at Sam To Chuk as Commander-in-Chief of the District of Wei-chow at the time of, or about the time of, the alleged robbery.

Various official documents from the Government Gazette of Canton, in the nature of Proclamations addressed to the public bearing on the actions of the "rebels," were put in evidence; in all of which this man is signified as "a rebel" or "the worst kind." It is unnecessary to refer to them in detail.

In the Proclamation issued by order of the President on 25th March, 1914, asking for the arrest of the criminals, it is stated that the fugitive, together with others, had been brought before a Court Martial and sentenced to death.

In an official telegram to the Governor-General dated 18th November, 1914, the fugitive is referred to as "the revolutionary leader" Hung Shiu Lun.

In an official reply dated 11th November, 1914, there appears "the rebel leader Hung Shiu Lun was wounded and fled towards Sam To Chuk."

In an official telegram from the Military Governor dated 11th November, 1914, it states: "The rebels have taken possession of Sam To Chuk."

In an official notification of reward dated 24th November, 1914, the fugitive is styled "Rebel Hung Shiu Lun."

In the Governor's notification of 12th January, 1915, it is stated that certain persons were requested "to join Hung Shiu Lun, Tang Kong and other rebels to start the rebellion by rushing upon the garrison and seizing rifles in To Chuk Hui (which is an alias of Sam To Chuk on the 1st day of 11th moon" (1st November, 1914).

Well now the alleged murder is said to have taken place on 1st November, 1914, and strong comment has been made by the defence that in none of these documents asking for the arrest of the fugitive is there any mention of the murder or robbery by the fugitive at Sam To Chuk. The reply of the Crown was that the documents were promulgated too soon to allow of the report of the murder being officially received. The fugitive's rejoinder is that the official notification of 12th January, 1915, was more than 2 months after the alleged murder and contained no reference to it; and this was some two months only before the arrest of the fugitive.

These documents can have no doubt but that up to January, 1915, the fugitive was required as a rebel and political criminal, if such a term is apt. It also demonstrates, whatever may be the truth as to the alleged murder and robbery at Sam To Chuk, that no reference to it is contained in the documents in question; although the actions of the rebels are in some instances referred to in detail, and particularly so in the later document of 12th January, 1915.

MAGISTRATE'S OPINION JUSTIFIED.

Then as to the evidence bearing on the alleged murder and robbery. There is the usual conflict of testimony, unhappily so common in these Courts, where gross perjury has taken place on one side or the other. Has the fugitive discharged the onus of proving his allegation? The Crown called a number of witnesses from the village including the master of the oil shop, who swear definitely as eye-witnesses to the murder of the cook by the fugitive, and to the robbery. These witnesses were all subjected to a searching cross-examination before the Magistrate, and he says in effect that he does not believe them. In other words this is a finding by the Magistrate that if he were sitting as a jury trying the allegation of murder and robbery, he would be obliged to reject the evidence. I have read the evidence of these witnesses, and I think it is surrounded with such grave doubts as to fully justify the opinion which the Magistrate has formed after hearing the witnesses.

AN "INVENTED" MURDER.

The position which the fugitive takes up is that the whole story is an invention. That there was no murder; that the shop in question—the U Tai—is not in fact an oil shop, but a silversmith's shop; that the cook if he ever existed was never killed; and that the coffin and grave are purely mythical and simply the finishing touches to adorn the tale. Such a plot, as alleged, if it were not seriously put forward in a case of the highest importance would savour more of comic opera than of incidents in real life. However we have to deal with the facts as they are.

THE MYSTERIOUS U TAI OIL SHOP.

In regard to the U Tai shop it was visited for the purposes of this case by one of the solicitors for the fugitive, Mr. Hind, and his clerk on the 6th July and it then bore, they say, the appearance of a silversmith's shop. They produced photographs of the shop and its surroundings which entirely differ from what was seen by Inspector Watt when he visited the shop on the 20th July some 3 weeks later. He also produced photographs of what he saw, and states the shop was an oil and bean shop. He stated in cross-examination: "It was in my mind that the shop might possibly have been made up for the purpose; and I examined it accordingly. It appeared to be a very old established shop." Now it was admitted in the course of argument that the premises visited by Mr. Hind and by Inspector Watt were the same premises; and this is a point of great importance in the fugitive's case; and there was no suggestion that either of these witnesses is not giving an entirely accurate version of what he saw. The question is whether the contents of the shop had been so that the matter is open to the gravest suspicion.

Then as to the alleged death and burial of the cook, Chui Yuk, who was the owner of the shop, was recalled by the defence after the close of the Crown's case, stated that he paid for the dead cook's funeral. He gave the name of the man who supplied the coffin and the place of burial; and Inspector Watt says he was shown the grave and produced a photograph of it. So far one would have thought this evidence was all sufficient; but the defence pursue the point further by a visit to the cemetery, and by a scrutiny of the books of the coffin maker. Mr. Melbye, a clerk of the fugitive's solicitor, says that he searched in vain for a grave stone with the name of Tang Yung upon it. The explanation of Tang Yung upon it. The explanation of the prosecution is I think that he searched in the wrong part of the cemetery, or in the wrong cemetery. Then he states he went in company with Mr. Hind to the Tung Li, where Chui Yuk says he obtained the Kwai Chow year and found no entry of any coffin having been supplied for a deceased man named Tang Yung; nor was there any entry of a coffin being supplied to the U Tai shop or to Chui Yuk, on the 14th day of 9th moon last year (1st November, 1914). He adds that he made a copy of the cover of the book, which he produced.

Further, when the shop's book was subsequently produced after the visit of Inspector Watt he alleges that it had been tampered with, entries inserted, and pages

extracted, so as to provide entries for the Kwai Chow year. This allegation of fraud was strongly persisted in by Counsel for the fugitive, and Mr. Melbye went into the witness box; and the opinion which I formed was, that although great suspicion may attach, there was not sufficient proof to justify us in holding the allegation proved.

This incident, however, has to be considered with the evidence as a whole. Mr. Melbye stated before the Magistrate, and in reply to him, as follows: "When I went to the Tung Li coffin shop, I asked the man there if he had supplied a coffin to the U Tai shop for a man called Tang Yung on the 14th day of the 9th moon last year. He said he had not done so. He offered to show me his book and he turned up the page." This evidence coupled with that as to the books of the alleged coffin maker, which I have dealt with, called I think for rebutting evidence from the man himself. It was not unfairly contended that the witnesses from Sam To Chuk was not available to the fugitive; and when the case had assumed the position of challenging the entire story it is reasonable to suppose that all the resources of the authorities seeking rendition would be exhausted.

GRAVEST SUSPICIONS ATTACHED TO CROWN WITNESSES.

It is unnecessary to go further into the details—I have dealt briefly with the salient features of this sordid story; that whilst the gravest suspicions attach, as the Magistrate has already found, to the Crown's witnesses from Sam To Chuk, that the official documents which offer every possible inducement for the arrest of the "rebel," and are entirely silent on the alleged extradition crime, can leave no reasonable doubt as to the reasons which prompt the requisition for his surrender.

The law places on this Court the duty of giving a finding on this issue; and I am of opinion that the requisition has been made with a view to punish the fugitive for an offence of a political character. I use the word "punish" advisedly, as there can be no doubt that in performance of the engagement given by the Chinese authorities, he would be "tried" for the crime on which the surrender is demanded.

On the further question as to the *ultra vires* of the Ordinance. The subject was fully considered in *In Ki Shing's case* 3 H.K.L.R. p. 20 and is apparently covered by the decision of the Privy Council in *Attorney-General of Canada v. Cain* 1906 A.C. 542. It is unnecessary to say more on the subject.

In my opinion the Rule must be made absolute.

Mr. Justice Gompertz also delivered a very lengthy and learned judgment, a summary will be published in our next issue.

The Court directed that the fugitive should be brought to the Court on Victoria Gaol, and subsequently Mr. Justice Gompertz told him that as a result of the judgments that had been delivered he was to be discharged from custody.

The fugitive then left the Court, in company with his solicitor (Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton), and followed by a very large number of Chinese who had attended the Court.

Detectors were waiting outside, however, and Hung Shiu Lung was re-arrested on a deportation warrant. It was feared that trouble would ensue. One Chinese, it is alleged, did in fact strike one of the detectors, and was marched up to the Police Station, in custody. The police hurried their men away, and there was no further trouble.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 25th December, 1914. Christmas Day. Holy Communion (7.45 a.m.). Introit and Exhortation: Hymns 59; Hymns 62, 322, 558 (4), and 661; Service: Mark 6. Bump of Victoria. Celebrant: Matins (11 a.m.). Responses: Festal; Venite, Cretch; Psalms: 19, 42 and 5; To Deum, Oakley in P; Jubilate, Ayton in E; Anthem: "O Zion that bringest glad tidings" Stanier; Hymns 60 and 62. N.B. Psalm 19, verses 1, 7, 12, and 15 in unison; Psalm 42, verses 1, 4, 7, 11 and 15 in unison; Psalm 26, verses 4, 7 and 13 in unison; Hymns 63, verses 1 and 2 in unison; Preacher: Rev. H. Copley Moyle. Collection for the Diocesan Girls' School, Holy Communion (2 Noon).

ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG, 26th December, 1914. Christmas Day. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Festal; Venite, Reinagle; Psalms of the 26th morning; To Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle; Jubilate, Goodson; Hymns 58, 59; God Save the King, Evansong (7.45 p.m.). Responses, Festal; Psalms of the 26th evening; Magnificat, Turle (2nd evening); Nunc Dimittis, Tallis (2nd morning); Carlos, The first Novell; God rest you merry gentlemen, Like silver lamps; Hymns 482, (208), 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point, Kowloon, 25th December. Christmas Day. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Peattie stone.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Service on Christmas Day, at 11 a.m. Hymns 31, 523, 28 and 38. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 26th December. Morning Service at 10 a.m. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Collection for the Evening School. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

PAUL CHURCH, Hongkong. Holy Communion 8 a.m. Carol will be sung after Evening at 6.45 p.m. in the Cathedral, on Sunday, 26th December.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

ADDRESS	FROM
Kogakikyo, c/o Matsubara	
Hotel	Dairen
Bien, Hongkong Hotel	Amoy
Mis Reed, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
Kwan-giang, Vungang St. Shanghai	
Fook Hing	Osaka
Tsushima	Amoy
Matsubara, c/o Osaka Shosen Kaisha	
Matsuo, Japanese Consulate	Tokyo
General	
Woo, Kwangtai Godown	Shanghai
Senzaki, c/o Taiheiyoko	Tsukidomari
Hongbeechan	Amoy

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

ADDRESS	FROM
A. Abraham & Co.	Calcutta
Broadley, Carlton Hotel	Shanghai
Burill	Saigon
Calcutta	New York
Lloyd, 12, Queen's Road	Panama
Lo, 27, Leighton Hill Road	Shanghai
Mann, Eastern Extension	Singapore
Mansfield	London
Mrs. Nicholas Post Office	Shanghai
Rice, c/o American Consul	Oakland
Singunhan c/o Yeechang & Co.	Shanghai
Taney, Standard Oil	Manila
Wanfung	Singapore
Yasuda, Tokyo Hotel	Dairen
Yuenlong, Kumyulong	Singapore

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th 13.45 at a.m.—The anti-cyclone has moved rapidly eastward. It is now central over mid Japan.

A depression has moved over S.E. Mongolia. Pressure changes in the South are small. The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Sharp Peak. It will remain fresh over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1)
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook)	No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan)	No. 1.

THE BURGLAR'S CHANCE!

Not so long ago a gentleman, in prosecuting a burglar, told the magistrate that he was the most unfortunate person in the world in the way he had had his house broken into. This is the third time within 18 months," he stated, "that I have been unlucky enough to have a burglar in my house."

The magistrate looked sympathetic, but asked the police the reason why burglars flocked to the house like moths to a candle. A detective quickly explained that it was not the least bit surprising. The fact is," he declared, "we are always warning him against leaving his windows open and his front door unlocked."

You see what seemed sheer bad luck was wholly the fault of the gentleman who complained. Can't the same thing be said of many sufferers from Indigestion? They persist in neglecting the warnings Nature gives them. By inattention to the most ordinary safeguards, they allow this complaint to get them into its grip. Then they whine about their hard luck.

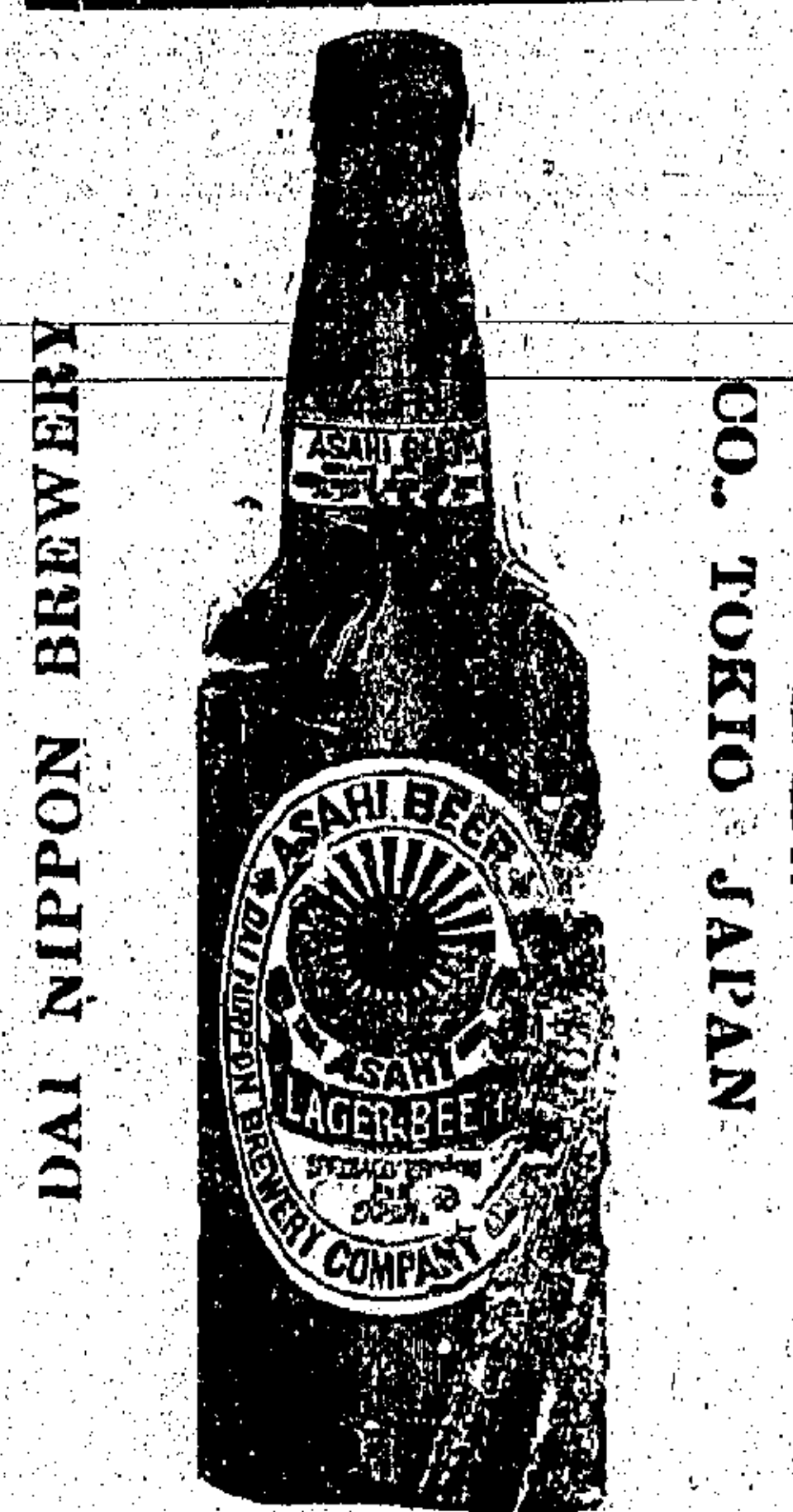
Of course you can't help but feel sorry for the victims of indigestion. They rise in the morning tired, and are dull and heavy throughout the day. Their tongues are coated. Food neither nourishes the appetite, nor has relief when it is eaten. Most men are succeeded by the distress of stomach or bowel pains. Frequently sickness follows. There may be the discomfort of flatulence, acidity, or heartburn.

Those are a few of the symptoms when stomach, liver and bowels are allowed to get, and continue, out of order. Be sure of this, every day they are neglected only makes the trouble more serious. Why not keep a tight hand on this burglar of your health by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup? Nearly half a century's success has made its merits as a digestive remedy a household word.

This letter from Mr. G. Pitzer, 16, De Beer's Road, East London, Cape Province, on September 3rd, 1914, is a wonderfully fine illustration of the lesson we wish to enforce. He leaves nothing to chance. He has proved the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and now always keeps it handy.

"During the past 15 years," he writes, "my digestive system generally has been in a healthy and active condition promoted by a periodical use of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Previous to this, I was for some years a great and almost constant sufferer from indigestion and its attendant ills, the bouts sometimes lasting for weeks together. The pain and misery I experienced can better be imagined than described, but the worst symptoms were loss of appetite, failure to digest what little food I did eat, pains in the chest and stomach, and the accumulation of nauseous winds.

ASAHI BEER.



DAI NIPPON BREWERY

CO. TOKIO JAPAN

STAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

YITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG G.

1231

OLARKE'S

B. 41.

PILLS.

165

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

165

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

to all cases of what your countrymen call "the asthma." It is a powerful remedy for all cases of Asthma, Influenza, Nasal Catarrh, or Ordinary Cough.

you will find in this famous remedy a powerful cure that is simply

asthma, influenza, nasal catarrh, or ordinary cough.

165

CURE FOR ASTHMA

165

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANHUI, British str., 1,355, Eedy, 24th December—Shanghai 21st December, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHAOCHOWFU, British str., 1,133, J. De Wolf, 23rd December—Bangkok 10th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CASTLEFIELD, British str., 1,092, W. Ross, 23rd December—Shanghai 20th December, General—Chinco.
HOPKINS, British str., from Canton, 24th December.
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., 3,633, B. Tada, 24th December—Moji 22nd December, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
SALAMIS, British str., 4,509, D. A. Gardiner, 24th December—Cape Town 17th November, General—Bank Line.
YERITAN MARU, Jap. str., from Canton, 24th December.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
December 24th.
TUNGUS, British str., for Swatow.
RYNHO MARU, Jap. str., for Dairen.

DEPARTURES.

December 24th.
EMPIRE, British str., for Shanghai.
HOPKINS, British str., for Shanghai.
LUCON MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
LYCAON, British str., for Singapore.
YUENBANG, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Anhui, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Heron, Mr. Hasbanc, Mr. Whitehead, and Mrs. Holman.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Namsang, from Singapore, is due in Hongkong to-day.
Matsuyama, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong on 4th January.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. Empress of Japan arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday, the 23rd December, at 2 p.m.
The str. Montevideo left Yokohama on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and is due to arrive at Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st January.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 24th.

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.25	30.27	30.18
Temperature	61	57	63
Humidity	46	66	41
Wind Direction	SE	East	West
Force	4	1	2
Weather	b	b	—
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 23rd .. 61
Lowest open air Temperature on 23rd .. 54

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 25th to 31st December.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Days of Week	Day of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	Days of Week	Day of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Fri.	25	11 13	4.1	Fri.	25	5 59	1.0
Satur.	26	10 32	4.4	Satur.	26	3 50	1.3
Sun.	27	11 15	4.1	Sun.	27	6 40	1.3
Mon.	28	12 18	4.3	Mon.	28	7 29	1.6
Tues.	29	1 0 8	4.6	Tues.	29	8 10	2.0
Wed.	30	2 29	5.2	Wed.	30	9 32	2.7
Thurs.	31	3 59	5.6	Thurs.	31	10 48	2.4
		4 46	6.2			11 14	3.0



VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

For details of the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1." and those vessels anchored at the Kowloon Wharf "2." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

ORIGIN	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR PASSENGER APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th Jan.
MANHATTAN, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KASHIMA MARU	Jan. str.	—	Takara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon
MANHATTAN, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATHOS	Jan. str.	—	K. Asakawa	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th Jan., at 5 P.M.
MANHATTAN, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Jan., at Noon
MANHATTAN, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KANAKURA MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at 3 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	SHINYO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th Jan.
JAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	ABAKAN	Jan. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 23rd inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO	EMPEROR MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	About 31st Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th Feb.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	KITO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th Jan.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILEAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 12th Jan., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	NIKKO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	RYOCHI MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RYOCHI MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow
TSIENTSIN	BOMBAY MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at D'light
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	UNNAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	TIKIDANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PORTHOS	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 31st inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ASUTSU MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 7th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NILKOR	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONGAIA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DANIN MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 1 P.M.
TAMU, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAKUO	Brit. str.	2 h.	—	DOUGLAS, JAPANESE & CO.	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	THAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 4th Jan., at 4 P.M.
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 8th Jan., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	YUENBANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	PHANG MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-day
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KAGA MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 26th Jan.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUENBANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 1st Jan., at 8 A.M.
MAURITIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TIKIDANG	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd Jan., at 10 A.M.
MAURITIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 31st inst., at Noon
HAIPHONG	SURGIANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
HAIPHONG	KUEN MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
HONGKONG & PAKHOI	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
BANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "FOOSHING" ... Wed., 29th Dec., 3 P.M.
*SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI "NAMSANG" ... Thursday, 31st Dec., D'light
*SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" ... Friday, 31st Dec., Noon
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUMSANG" ... Friday, 31st Dec., 3 P.M.
*MANILA "LOONGSANG" ... Friday, 31st Dec., 3 P.M.
*HAIPHONG "TAKSANG" ... Saturday, 1st Jan., 8 A.M.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "FOOKSANG" ... Wed., 6th Jan., 3 P.M.
*MANILA "YUENBANG" ... Saturday, 8th Jan., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YUENBANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choochow, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Davao, Singapore, Tawau, Teshu, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

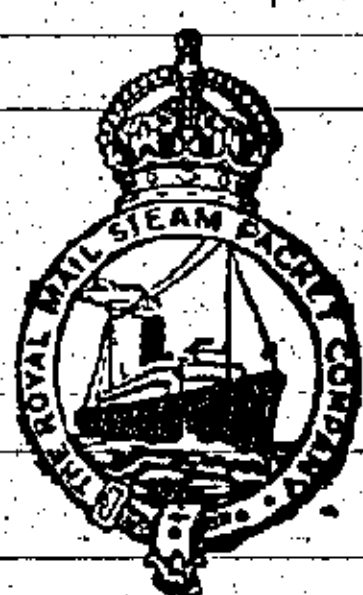
Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"—"EMPEROR OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 2 FEB. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 5 APRIL.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 18 "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 30

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 24 "MONTEAGLE" ... 5 MAY.

"EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 23 MAR. "EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 18

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK, GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT, HONGKONG.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan. 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REIS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong 25th October, 1915.

VESSELS ON THE BERTE

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BAFATA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS

THE Steamship

"NANKIN."

Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "KASHIMA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is assured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "PERSIA," due in London about the 14th Feb. 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR, For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1915. [1]

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA."

6,382 tons, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, 10th January, 1916.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [1251]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE," about middle of February

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ATHOS," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th December, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, 23rd December, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1915. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

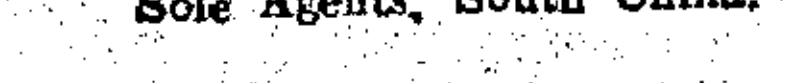
THE P. &

December 24th.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station :—

• Superinscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.



Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November 1914.



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London Office 131, Fleet Street.

EC.